

ABRAMOVICH, I.I.

Radioelements in the Late Paleozoic sediments of the Kuznetsk
Alatau. Trudy VSEGEI 95:107-114 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I.; ORIOV, D.M.

Uranium and thorium in the intrusive rocks of the Sayan Mountains.
Trudy VSEGEI 95:115-121 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

ABRAMOVICH, I. I., jt. au.

KIFER, L. G.

Hoisting machinery; textbook for higher technical schools Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit, lit-ry, 1948-49. 2v. and 2 atlases. (49-24999)

TJ1350.K5

1. Cranes, derricks, ets. 2. Hoisting machinery. I. Abramovich, I. I., jt. au.

HYDRAULIC, 11

L.S. KIFER, and I. I. ANRANOVITCH

"Goods-Lifting Machines" (Atlas), published by State Publishers of Machine Literature, Moscow, 1949

REBZIN, N.V., inzhener; FINKEL'SHTAIN, B.Ya., inzhener; ~~ABRAMOVICH, I.I.,~~
professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsentsent; STOLYAROV, N.T.,
inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Hoisting and conveying machinery; construction and technology of
production] Pod'emno-transportnye mashiny; konstruktsiya i tekhnolo-
giya proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-
stroit. lit-ry, 1951. 460 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I.

#52/2582 (Calculating the stability of builders' tower cranes). K voprosu rascheta
ustoichivosti stroitel'nykh bashennykh kranov.
Mekhanizatsiia Stroitel'stva, 8(4): 14-17, 1951.

AMRAMOVICH, I. I.

"Increasing the Productivity of the ESh-10/75 Walking Excavators," *Mekh stroi.*,
9, No 6, 1952

MIRA Dec 1952

1. ABRAMOVICH, I. I., Prof.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hoisting Machinery
7. "Hoisting devices and excavators for building construction work." Ye. R. Peters.
Reviewed by Prof. I. I. Abramovich. Mekh. stroi. 10 no. 1 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

ABRAMOVICH, I. I., inzhener

Tower cranes for construction work. Mekh. trud. rab. 9 no.7:
43-47 J1 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

~~ABRAMOVICH, Issak Iosifovich, inzhener; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; POPOV, V.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor~~

[Construction tower cranes in foreign countries] Bashennye stroitel'nye krany za rubezhom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1956. 54 p. (MIRA 10:4)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KIFER, L.G. [deceased]; ABRAMOVICH, I.I.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, G.M., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Hoisting machinery; an atlas of designs] Gruzopod'emnye mashiny;
atlas chertezhei. Izd. 2-oe, perer. 1 dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Pt.1. 1956. 184 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Hoisting machinery)

KIPER, Lyudvig Genrikhovich [deceased]; ~~ABRAMOVICH, Iosif Isaakovich;~~
NIKOLAEVSKIY, G.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
MARTENS, S.L., inzhener, redaktor izdatel'stva; MODEL', B.I.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hoisting machinery] Gruzopod'emnye mashiny. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i
dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry,
Pt.1. 1956. 486 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:8)
(Hoisting machinery)

BARSOV, Ivan Pavlovich, inzhener; **ABRAMOVICH**, ~~Ismak~~ Ismailovich, inzhener;
AL'PEROVICH, Arkadiy Il'ich, inzhener; **PERELOVIN**, G.M., redaktor
izdatel'stva; **GORDEYEV**, P.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; **EL'KINA**, E.M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hoisting equipment for construction and assembly work] Gruzozakhvatnye ustroystva dlia stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 118 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I.

AUTHOR: Abramovich, I.I., Engineer

100-7-4/11

TITLE: Rails Used on Building Sites Under Tower Cranes
(Inventarnyye podkranovyye puti dlya stroitel'nykh
bashennykh kranov)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1957, Vol.14, No.7,
pp. 14 - 16 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: New methods of laying rails on building sites have been introduced. The Trust "Stroitel" and Glavmostroy (No.15) use concrete or reinforced concrete blocks (1.5 - 2.5 m long) which have concreted-in fixing saddles (made of steel). However, these blocks have considerable weight and it is, therefore, difficult to force the ballast under the blocks; especially in winter, it becomes virtually impossible. The SKB Glavmosstroy has, therefore, constructed metal rails (Fig.1), which are used for the BTK-100 crane. This rail can also be used for any other crane where the wheel load does not exceed 20 - 25 tons. Each section comprises 2 frames of standard profile. Permanent distancing is achieved by using steel tubes. The rails are positioned in this basic frame (Fig.2). This basic construction is strong enough to bridge 1 - 1.25 m trenches. The crushed stone ballast can be rammed easily under the metal sleepers as they have the same width as the wooden sleepers which were

Card 1/2

Rails Used on Building Sites under Tower Cranes 100-7-4/11

used previously. Jacks are used for lifting the construction. The thickness of the ballast is reduced considerably; in some cases, sand alone can be used. Each section weighs 2 1/2 tons and is 12 1/2 m long. An ordinary lorry crane (e.g. K-32) can be used for hoisting. The framed metal bases are used by the Mosstroy-mekhanizatsiya Trust No.5 of Glavmostroy, especially for assembly work. The advantages of these new constructions are: quick assembly and dismantling. Disadvantages: high metal consumption, i.e. high initial cost. At present, curved sections are also manufactured which can be used for the 5TK-100 cranes.

There are 3 figures.

AvAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Construction-Equipment 2. Cranes-Equipment

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., prof., ANBINDER, A.G., inzh., ANTOSHIN, Ye.V., inzh.,
 ARKHANGEL'SKIY, L.A., inzh., ASTAF'YEV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 AFANAS'YEV, L.A., inzh., BARGSHTEYN, I.I., inzh., BORISOV, Yu. S.,
 inzh., red., BYALYY, I.L., inzh., VETVITSKIY, A.M., inzh., GERSHMAN,
 D.Kh., inzh., GINZBURG, Z.M., inzh., GOROSHKIN, A.K., inzh.,
 YEVDOKIMCHIK, Kh.I., inzh., ZHIKH, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 ZABYVAYEV, Ye. I., kand. tekhn. nauk, [deceased], ZOBIN, V.S., inzh.,
 IVANOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, KAPRANOV, P.N., inzh., KONDRATOVICH,
 V.M., inzh., KOSTEREV, S.K., inzh., KOVAL'SKIY, N.N., inzh., KRUGLYAK,
 L.A., inzh., LUKYANOV, T.P., inzh., LAPIDUS, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 LIVSHITS, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, LISHANSKIY, I.M., inzh., MIGALINA,
 Ye.Ya., inzh., MOSKIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; .. PRONIKOV, A.S.,
 doktor tekhn. nauk, REGIRER, Z.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, RUDYK, M.A.,
 inzh., SOKOLOVA, N.V., inzh., SAKLINSKIY, V.V., inzh., SAKHAROV, V.P.,
 inzh., TOKAR', M.Kh., inzh., TKACHEVSKIY, G.I., inzh., KHRUNICHEV,
 Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, TSOPIN, K.G., inzh., red.; SHEYNGOL'D, Ye. M.,
 inzh., SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for machinists of machinery plants in two volumes] Spravochnik
 mekhanika mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.
 nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol. 2. [The technology
 of repair work] Tekhnologiya remonta. Otv. red. toma IU. S. Borisov,
 1958. 1059 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)
 (Machine-shop practice)

SOV/100-58-3-7/8

AUTHOR: ~~Abramovich, I.I.~~, Engineer and Romanyukha, V.A.,
Machine Operator-Instructor

TITLE: Improvement of Crane Operator's Cabin and Subsequent Improvement
in his Work. (Usovershenstvovannaya kabina upravleniya
uluchshayetusloviya raboty kranovshch)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva 1958. No.3. Pp 28-30 USSR

ABSTRACT: The problem of the selection of the best type of cabin was
discussed in Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva 1957 No.1. and in
Stroitel'naya gazeta of the 16th August 1957. The prototype
of mobile power crane MBTK-75 was produced in 1957 by the
Karacharovskiy factory of Glavmosstroy according to the design
of SKB Mosstroy. This design incorporated the best type of
cabin. A detailed description is given and a diagrammatic
illustration shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 illustrates the cabin
attached to the mast of the crane MBKT-75. The cabin may be
placed in two positions, one 7m and the other 16m above ground
level. The No. 5 Trust of the Mosstroy Mekhanizatsiya of
Glavmosstroy also collaborated on this design. All electrical
wiring and installations in the cabin are the work of the
Karacharovskiy factory. Tests carried out with this cabin

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SOV/100-58-3-7/8

Improvement of Crane Operators' Cabin and Subsequent Improvement in his Work

showed improved conditions of work for the crane operator.
These cabins can easily be adapted for use in other cranes
e.g. BKS^M-5-5A and BK-2 also BK-215 and T-226.
There are two figures.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2 1. Cranes--Design 2. Cranes--Performance 3. Hoists--
Human engineering

ABRAMOVICH, I. I.

ABRAMOVICH, I. I., inzh.

~~ABRAMOVICH, I. I., inzh.~~
Coupling steel cables by aluminum sleeves. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr.
3 no. 3:31-32 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Cables) (Couplings)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.; ROMANYUKHA, V.A., mashinist-instruktor.

~~_____~~
Modernized cabins improve work conditions of crane operators. Melh.
stroil. 15 no.3:28-30 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.; ROMANYUKHA, V.A., kranovshchik-instruktor

Eliminate shortcomings of tower cranes. Bezop.truda v prom.
3 no.4:18-19 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

- (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.; MARYSAYEV, B.K., inzh.

The MBTK-80 tubular tower crane. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. ⁴
no.3:13-16 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.

Ball-supporting and turning devices for tower cranes used in
building. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.4:11-13 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:5)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.-

Improve the operation of the turning gear of tower cranes. Bezop.
truda v prom. 5 no. 2:23-25 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.

Modernizing the BKSM-3 tower crane. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.6:13-15
Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

NOVOZHILOV, A.G., inzh.; ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SITNIKOV, L.P.,
red.; SOSINA, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Collection of inventions; mechanization of loading and un-
loading operations] Sbornik izobretenii; mekhanizatsiia po-
gruzochno-razgruzochrykh rabot. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn.
informatsii, 1961. 378 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobretenii i ot-
krytii.

(Loading and unloading--Technological innovations)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.

Cog gears in the turning mechanisms of construction cranes.

Stroi.i dor.mash. 6 no.8:14-15 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Transmission devices)

KAZARINOV, V.M.; FOKHT, L.G.; ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh., retsenzent;
GORYACHEVA, T.V., inzh., red.; OTDEL'NOV, P.V., inzh.,
red.izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Universal construction equipment]Universal'nye stroitel'nye
mashiny. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 157 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Construction equipment)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.; PLETNEV, V.I., inzh.

New jib for a tower crane. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.3:15-16
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I. I., inzh.

Comments on M. B. Mekler's article "Stability of jig tower
cranes." Bezop. truda v prom. 6 no.9:31 S '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)
(Mekler, M. B.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.

Design of the metal elements of tower cranes. Stroi. i dor. mash.
8 no.2:7-10 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ABRAMOVICH, I.I., inzh.

Safety appliances on foreign jib cranes. Bezop, truda v prom. 7
no.4:34-35 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety appliances)

ABRAMOVICH, Isaak Iosifovich, inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, K.I.Y., G.M.,
nauchn. red.

[Bridge-type cranes] Krany mostovogo tipa. Moskva,
TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t patentnoi informatsii i tekhniko-
ekon. issl., 1964. 35 p. (MIRA 18:8)

LABURENKO, K.I., inzh.; KAPLUN, M.I., inzh.; ABRAMOVICH, I.M.,
arkhitektor

Using soft limestone in making wall bricks for industrial
building. Stroi.mat. 6 no.2:21-22 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Limestone)

ABRAMOVICH, I.V., inzh.

Erection of an embankment made of precast reinforced concrete
elements. Mont.1 spets. rab.v stroi. 24 no.11:13-16 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Glavapetspromstroy.
(~~Perm~~-Embankments) (Precast concrete construction)

ABRAMOVICH, K. G.

K. G. Abramovich, Prognoz gololedoobrazovaniya /Forecasting Glazedfrost Formation/,
Gidrometeoizdat, 4 sheets

This brochure acquaints the reader with the physical nature of the phenomena of glazed frost and granular hoar-frost, which often do substantial economic damage. It discusses the meteorological factors and synoptic processes causing the conditions that favor the formation of glazed frost and granular hoar-frost, and how to use this data in forecasting these phenomena.

Intended for the general public, written in popular style; may be useful to new synoptic forecasters.

SO: U-6472, 12 Nov 1954

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1912

Uchebnyy sinopticheskiy atlas (School Synoptical Atlas of Weather Maps) Pt. 1. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. Izd-vo, 1956. 48 fold. maps (in portfolio) 8,000 copies printed.

Compilers: K.G. Abramovich, P.D. Astapenko, V.V. Bykov, V.I. Bushuk, V.P. Gurov, A.S. Zverev, L.S. Minina, A.A. Morozkin, L.L. Ruppert, and B.M. Sergeyev; Ed. (Title page): Kh. P. Pogosyan, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): M.M. Yasnogorodskaya; Tech. Ed.: A.A. Soloveychik.

— Zadaniya dlya studentov k "Uchebnomu, sinopticheskomu atlasu," chast' 1. (Assignments for Students using the "School Synoptical Atlas of Weather Maps, Pt. 1) 1956. 114 p.
Compiler: A.S. Zverev; Ed.: M.M. Yasnogorodskaya.

PURPOSE: This atlas is intended for use by students at institutions of higher learning specializing in meteorology.

Card 1/3

School Synoptical (Cont.)

SOV/1912

COVERAGE: The atlas consists of 96 weather maps (48 sheets) on an identical base, giving detailed meteorological and aerological information for certain months of 1952-1955. These maps (1:10 mill.) cover portions of Greenland and the eastern tip of Canada, all of Europe, North Africa, the Near East, Central Siberia, and the Siberian polar regions to approximately 100° E. Included with the atlas is a booklet of lesson assignments based on the information compiled on the weather maps. The appendix to the lesson assignment booklet contains 12 tables of synoptic weather information from the field reporting stations shown on the maps. Compilation of the atlas was conducted under the direction of the following scientific personnel: Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences K.G. Abramovich, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences V.V. Bykov, Candidate of Geographical Sciences L.S. Minina, Candidate of Geographical Sciences P.D. Astapenko, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences V.P. Gurov, Meteorologist A.A. Morozkin, Candidate of Geographical Sciences Ruppert, Meteorologist B.M. Sergeyev, Candidate of Geographical Sciences V.I. Bushuk and Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences A.S. Zveryev.

Card 2/3

School Synoptical (Cont.)

SOV/1912

Specialists from the Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, the Meteorologicheskii fakul'tet Voennovozdukhnoy Akademii im. A.F. Mozhayskogo, and the Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut helped in compiling the Atlas. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

6/17/59
MM/jab

AUTHOR: Abramovich, K. G.

SOV/50-58-9-1/19

TITLE: The Characteristics of Turbulence of the Atmosphere on Days When Clouds Are Low (Kharakteristika turbulentsosti atmosfery v nizkoy oblacnost'yu)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, No 9, pp. 3-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is known the appearance of intramassa (vnitrimassovyy) low clouds in the cold season is connected with a carrying off of warm damp air. Therefore the turbulent exchange is of great importance. It changes temperature and moisture of the lower strata of the atmosphere which in turn lead to a saturated cloud and cloud formation. Several research workers dealt with the question of turbulence on cloudy days and among others they used also the Richardson (Ri) parameter for their investigations (Refs 1,3-5). There are deviations between the Ri-values obtained by the authors. The distribution of Ri on the strata indicates, however, a high degree of turbulent energy below the clouds and its reduction in the strata above the clouds. The author investigated the turbulence by means of a Ri-value in the lower strata of the atmosphere according to data of sounding by aerostats in the Tsentrall'maya

SV 19-10-19

The Characteristics of Turbulence of the Atmosphere on Days When Clouds Are Low

nerologicheskaya observatoriya (Center Aerological Observa-
tory) in Dolgoprudnaya. These investigations were carried out
during the cold season. Thus he was able to investigate the
distribution of turbulence in the inner strata. The last stage
of these data is the fact that the sounding of temperature and
wind was carried out at the same time and in the same place.
The author undertakes: 1) to investigate ac-
cording to experimental data the dependence of the Ri-value on
the vertical temperature gradient (γ) and on the vertical gra-
dient of the wind vector ($\frac{dV}{dz}$). 2) To clarify the distribution
of Ri with respect to height and individual strata. 3) To clar-
ify the Ri-values which determine the degree of turbulence
where considerable changes in the stratification of the lower
strata of the atmosphere are possible. In connection with the
discussion of the given parameter in the bottom stage Ri = 1
was taken as the critical value. For lower Ri-values the state
was considered to be turbulent only in certain conditions. At
higher Ri-values the turbulence was considered to be very low
or practically equal to zero. During the calculation of Ri
the vertical discontinuity of the wind profile was taken into

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The Characteristics of Turbulence in the Atmosphere on Days When Clouds Are Low

The question of turbulence since in the lower part of the atmosphere there are frequently interpenetrating strata. In order to solve this fact the dependence of the Ri -values on the temperature gradients and on the gradients of the wind vector was separately investigated. No clear dependence on the temperature gradient was observed. At the same time Ri does not exceed certain limit values in the dependence on the gradient of the wind vector. Thus it may be concluded that for each value of the temperature gradient there must exist certain "critical" values of the wind vector gradient. It is easy to find these values by means of a formula. Figure 1 reveals the reproducibility of the individual Ri -values at the corresponding height. The generalization of the data points to a regular increase of the Richardson parameter with respect to height. The highest average values of the temperature gradient (0.15° per 100 m) may be observed below the cloud. Also the greatest discontinuities of wind were observed at the height which may cause Ri to become < 1 . In the frontal stratus (St fr) an inversion with a great discontinuity of wind at the same time can be observed. In the strato-cumulus (St (sc)) clouds the temperature

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The Characteristics of Turbulence of the Atmosphere on Days When Clouds Are Low

gradient is positive whereas the wind vector gradient decreases. Therefore, the Ri -values are about the same in both cloud strata. In the strata between the clouds and above the clouds the turbulent exchange is practically reduced to a minimum thanks to the characteristic features of distribution of ρ and $\frac{d\rho}{dz}$. Table 2 shows the reproducibility of the same Ri -values according to the strata. The Ri -values < 1 occur most frequently above the clouds (72%), in fog (67%), and in the clouds (63%). In 40% of the cases these values are observed in the lower 1 km stratum of the atmosphere also in the absence of clouds or fog. The most intensive repetition of the Ri -values > 4 occurs above the clouds and between the 2 strata of clouds. It is also high above the fog. From the above the author draws the following main conclusions: On days with low clouds the inversion which is close to earth is destroyed in the case of a setting-in of a jet advection if the turbulence in this stratum is characterized by Ri -values < 1 . The values $1 < Ri < 4$ point to a degree of turbulence where only a weakening or a decomposition of an inversion in strata can take place. When $Ri > 4$ the modifications in the structure of the lower layer are inconsiderable.

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The Characteristics of Turbulence of the Atmosphere on Days When Clouds Are Low

Only individual fluctuations of the values of the vertical temperature gradient arise. Figure 3 shows an example of the destruction of an inversion. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, **all** of which are Soviet.

Card 5/5

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5543

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

Voprosy diagnoza i prognoza nizkoy oblachnosti i obledeneniya samoletov (Problems in the Diagnosis and Forecasting of Low Cloud Formations and Icing On Aircraft) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otd-niye), 1959. 92 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 80)
Errata slip inserted. 800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR; Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

Ed. (Title page): N. V. Petrenko; Ed. (Inside book): M. I. Sorokina; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for synoptic meteorologists at aviation meteorological stations and other weather-service organizations. It may also be of interest to theoretical research workers in meteorology.

COVERAGE: The first four articles of this issue of the Transactions of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting deal with conditions
Card 1/3

Problems in the Diagnosis (Cont.)

SOV/5543

associated with the formation and forecasting of cloudiness in the low cloud level. The results obtained from balloon and aircraft soundings are presented. The conditions of aircraft icing in clouds are analyzed in two articles and the possibilities of forecasting the relative humidity are evaluated. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Gogoleva, Ye. I. Changes in Dew-Point Deficit Before the Appearance and Dispersion of Cloudiness Below Altitudes of 600 m	42
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Problems in the Diagnosis (Cont.)

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Pchelko, I. G., and A. M. Borovikov. Results of Processing Data
of Microstructure Observations for Clouds With and Without
Icing

64

Dobryshman, Re. M. On Methodology for the Forecasting of the
Relative Humidity at Positive Temperatures

79

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JA/dwm/jw
9-6-61

ABRAMOVICH, K.G.

Some characteristics of the distribution of meteorological elements in the lower part of the troposphere on cloudy and cloudless days. Tr. TSF no.136.3-11 '64.

Characteristics of atmospheric processes on days with low clouds. Ibid.:12-26 (MIRA 17:10)

ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; KHRGIAN, A.Kh.

Studying the conditions of the formation of lower level stratus
clouds. Trudy TSAO no.28:3-48 '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Cloud physics)

ACCESSION NR: AT4030527

8/0000/63/000/000/0059/0064

AUTHOR: Alramovich, K. G.

TITLE: The status and outlook for developing a method of forecasting low clouds

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii. Moscow, 1960.
Materialy*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: cloudiness, forecasting, low cloud, temperature, humidity, turbulence, advection

ABSTRACT: This paper is one of 13 previously unpublished reports of the 40 papers given at the Nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam aviatsionnoy meteorologii (scientific conference on problems of aviation meteorology) that was held in June and July of 1960 in Moscow at the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby* SSSR. In this paper the author investigates works of various Soviet and foreign authors published since 1955. As a result of these authors' research, representations on conditions of the appearance and disappearance of low level clouds have become considerably more complete, along with the altitude distribution of fundamental meteorological elements during cloudy days, the connection of the lower boundaries of the cloud with characteristics of the meteorological elements at the Earth's surface

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ACCESSION NR: AT4030527

and the structure of the lower cloud boundary. The author states that although much work has been done, it is necessary to continue research in order to obtain supplementary methodical recommendations so that forecasting of the altitude of the lower cloud boundary can be approximated with the required degree of accuracy. This research must be based on a large number of experimental material observations, made with atmospheric sounding by means of captive balloons, helicopters and aircraft. The basic tasks are: studying distribution characteristics of weather elements in the lower layers of the atmosphere, as well as turbulent exchange under different conditions of low level cloudiness and different synoptic processes; more precision in the general conditions leading to the appearance or disappearance of low level clouds and the causes of these conditions; finding the most effective methods of quantitative calculations having an influence on the basic factors on the temperature, humidity and wind changes in the low levels of the atmosphere; the development of additional forecasting procedures and methods of numerical forecasting based on hydrodynamics of distribution according to the altitude of separate weather elements, as well as the altitudes and magnitude of the cloud layer; more precision of new locations and recommendations for conditions leading to the appearance of low clouds in specific physical-geophysical regions. With proper material and a wide range of workers, this research should aid in perfecting methods of forecasting (in 3 to 6 hrs) of low level clouds for short-range aviation.

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4030527

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 020

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

L 21863-65 EWT(1)/FCC AEDC(a)/RAEM(a)/ESD(t) GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4049307

S/2546/64/000/136/0003/0011

AUTHOR: Abramovich, K.G.

TITLE: Certain characteristics of the distribution of meteorological elements in the lower troposphere on cloudy and clear days

SOURCE: Moscow, Tsentral'nyy Institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 136, 1964. Voprosy* obrazovaniya i prognoza oblakov i tumanov (Problems in the formation and forecasting of clouds and fogs), 3-11

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological element, aircraft sounding, lower troposphere, surface boundary layer, transient layer, free atmosphere, dewpoint spread, specific humidity, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: Statistical results from data obtained by 171 aircraft soundings during the winter in the Moscow (Vnukovo) area are given for individual standardized strata of the lower 3 km of the atmosphere during cloudy and clear days. Certain characteristics of the meteorological distribution were obtained with regard to the surface boundary layer, the transient layer, and the free atmosphere. It was revealed that there were differences between the meteorological conditions of clouds and

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L 21863-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049307

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the values of the dewpoint, spread and specific humidity. The following boundary heights of individual layers were established; I) earth-100 m; II) 100-400 m; III) 400-800 m; IV) 800-1200 m; V) 1200-2000 m, VI) 2000-3000 m. The values of the temperature, dewpoint spread, and specific humidity were examined separately for each layer. The purpose of the study was to elucidate whether the values of meteorological elements in individual standard layers of the lower atmosphere on cloudy and clear days were sufficiently different in order for them to be used for forecasting the cloud cover. The values of the meteorological elements were not sufficiently great for this purpose. The values of the dewpoint spread can serve as an index of the presence or absence of clouds in the free atmosphere and the values of specific humidity can be used as criteria for forecasting clouds. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'ny'y institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

0-064-89 E-T(1)/EC AEDD(a)/ASD/1 -3/RAEM a TFC/1 A
S 0115 011000 10000000000000000000

A. Abramovich, K. G.

Figure 1. Characteristics of atmospheric processes on days with a low cloud cover

108 and 109 sl. 12-26

FAO - aerial transport, effect of, vertical, aircraft, air, troposphere, pressure, troposphere, aircraft

$$E_{\text{eff}} = E_0 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\langle C^2 \rangle - \langle C \rangle^2 \right) + \frac{\beta}{6} \left(\langle C^3 \rangle - 3\langle C \rangle \langle C^2 \rangle + 2\langle C \rangle^3 \right) + A$$

...and findings at Vignette 1 (11/10/04) are discussed in the next section.

L 21364-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049308

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...near Russia, which

...processes was assumed to be identical to the ...
...with the same parameters being examined. The values of these param-
...relatively constant. Orig. art. has 1 table and 6 figures

... (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

N 111 500 007

OTHER: 000

Corr 2/2

ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; PETRENKO, N.V.

Ivan Grigor'evich Pchelko, 1904- ; on hi: 60 Birthday.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:55-56 S '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ABRAMOVICH, K. G.

PA 26/49T69

USSR/Medicine - Industry and Occupations, Jul 48
Hygiene
Medicine - Nitrogen, Effects

"Acute Toxic Emphysema Caused by Nitrogen Gas
Poisoning Released During Welding," K. G.
Abramovich, Clinic, Ukrainian Cen Inst of Labor
Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, 1 p

"Gig 1 San" No 7

Describes clinical observations of a case of acute
toxic emphysema caused by nitrogen gas poisoning
during welding and its treatment through insulin
with glucose.

 26/49T69

ABRAMOVICH, K. G.

"The Oxygen Tent; Concerning the Problem of Applying Oxygen for Medical Purposes."
Kislorod, No. 5, pp. 24-35, 1951.

ABRAMOVICH, K.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Cardiopulmonary insufficiency in silicosis. Bor'ba s sil. 1:222-231 '53.
(MLBA 7:10)

1. Ukrainskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

Subject : USSR/Medicine AID P - 2642

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 19/22

Author : Troitskiy, A. A.

Title : Review on chapters VI and IX of the book Methods of Investigating Industrial Hygiene, ed. by V. K. Navrotskiy

Periodical : Gig. i san., 8, 58-60, Ag 1955

Abstract : A review of the chapters: "Methods of determining the chemical substances in air" by I. B. Kogan, and "Laboratory methods of the diagnosis of occupational poisoning", by K. G. Abramovich. Footnotes.

Institution : Not given

Submitted : No date

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3461

Author : Abramovich, K. G.; Marchenko, N. I.; Protopopova, V. P.;
Pykhtina, O. N.; Dmitrenko, M. T.

Inst : Not given

Title : Therapeutic Use of Oxygen in Cardiopulmonary Insufficiency
of Patients with Silicosis and Other Pneumoscleroses

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. gigiyeny truda i profzabolebaniy v gor-
norudn. khim. i mashinostroit. prom-sti. Kiev, Gosmed-
izdat USSR, 1958, 35-40

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; KHIZHNYAKOVA, L.N. (Khar'kov)

Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconiosis) in workers of the iron ore and coal industries. Klin.med. 37 no.12:118-123 D '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (direktor - dotsent I.I. Semernin).

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

(MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

ABRAMOVICH, K.G. (Khar'kov)

Working classification of pneumocardial insufficiency in pneumo-
coniosis. Vrach.delo no.1:123 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda
i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (HEART--DISEASES)

CHISTYAKOV, A.D.; BURKOVA, M.V.; ORLOVA, Ye.M.; GLAZOVA, G.P.;
 PED' D.A.; BERLYAND, M.Ye.; ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; POPOVA,
 T.P.; MATVEYEV, L.T.; BACHURINA, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.;
 PESKOV, B.Ye.; ROMANOV, N.N.; VOLEVAKHA, N.M.; FCHELKO,
 I.G.; PETRENKO, N.V.; KOSHELENKO, I.V.; PINUS, N.Z.;
 SHMETER, S.M.; BATEYEVA, T.P.; MININA, L.S.; BEL'SKAYA,
 N.N., nauchn. red.; ZVEREVA, N.I., nauchn. red.;
 KURGAN'SKAYA, V.M., nauchn. red.; MERTSALOVA, A.N., nauchn.
 red.; TOMACHEVICH, L.V., nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V.,
 otv. red.; KOTIKOVSKAYA, A.B., red.

[Manual of short-range weather forecasting] rukovodstvo
 po kurtsovoym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidro-
 meteorol. Pt.2. Izd.2. 1968. 100 s. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

us

ABRAMOVICH, Klimentiy Kliment'yevich; SERGEYEV, P.A., red.; KARTASHEVA,
S.S., red. izd-va; KARLOVA, G.P., takhn. red.

[Determining the volume of principal forest yield] Opredelenie razmera glavnogo pol'zovaniia lesom. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Forest management)

ABRAMOVICH, L.A.

Clinic of occupational dermatoses in workers in the synthetic rubber industry. L. A. Abramovich. *Vestnik Vengrol. i Dermatol.* No. 11, 32(1930) (in Russian); *Zentr. Gesundheitsg., Unfallvershnd.* 27, 156(1930).—In plants for the manufacture of synthetic rubber by the Lebedev process (C. I. 20, ZHRP), skin diseases were observed only in those workmen who came in contact with the finished raw products. A superficial caustic effect was observed on the skin, as well as severe hyperhidrosis of the hands and dryness of the skin. The corrosive action was caused by the Na mixed with the crude rubber. Special gloves and improved tools are suggested as prophylactic measures.

Ruth Berggren
also during outbreak

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930M-570-B119A	1930M-570-Cat	1930M-570-D	1930M-570-E	1930M-570-F	1930M-570-G	1930M-570-H	1930M-570-I	1930M-570-J	1930M-570-K	1930M-570-L	1930M-570-M	1930M-570-N	1930M-570-O	1930M-570-P	1930M-570-Q	1930M-570-R	1930M-570-S	1930M-570-T	1930M-570-U	1930M-570-V	1930M-570-W	1930M-570-X	1930M-570-Y	1930M-570-Z	
1930M-570-A	1930M-570-B	1930M-570-C	1930M-570-D	1930M-570-E	1930M-570-F	1930M-570-G	1930M-570-H	1930M-570-I	1930M-570-J	1930M-570-K	1930M-570-L	1930M-570-M	1930M-570-N	1930M-570-O	1930M-570-P	1930M-570-Q	1930M-570-R	1930M-570-S	1930M-570-T	1930M-570-U	1930M-570-V	1930M-570-W	1930M-570-X	1930M-570-Y	1930M-570-Z

ARSENKOVICH, L.A.

"Functional Conditions of I.I. Mechnikov's Macrophage System in Syphilis Patients and Its Change in the Course of Different Methods of Treatment." Dr Med Sci, Voronezh State Medical Inst, Voronezh, 1984. (RL, No 16, Apr 85)

SC: Sov.M. 1984, 2 Nov 85 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14).

ABRAMOVICH, L.A., dotsent; IGUMNOV, A.K., kand. med. nauk; ASHMARIN, Yu.Ya., kand. med. nauk; GATKIN, Ye.D.; SERGEYEV, S.Ya.; YEFIMOV, M.L., kand. med. nauk.

Dermatologic casuistics. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.6:76-77

Je '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Klinika kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney, Chita (for Abramovich, Igumnov). 2. Kozhnoye otdeleniye Glavnogo voyennogo gosptalya imeni N.N. Burdenko (for Ashmarin). 3. Altayskiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser (for Gatkin). 4. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney, Semipalatinsk (for Sergeyev, Yefimov).

ABRAMOVICH, I.A.; ZAYDENOV, A.M.; Prinimala uchastiye: CHURAKOVA, N.D., laborant

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of amebiasis. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol.
33 no.4:430-433 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

ABRAMOVICH, L.A.; MARUKHNEKO, M.V.

Multiple leiomyoma of the skin and fibromyoma of the uterus.
Vest.derm. i ven. 38 no.5:75-76 My '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Chitinskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted May 24, 1962.

ABRAMOVICH, L.A.; GEFEN, G. Ye., kand. med. nauk; ZAYDENOV, A.M., kand.
med. nauk; KATSNEL'SON, I.A.; KIREYEVA, I.M.; KOTSAREV, V.N.
SUTIN, I.A., prof. SHAPOVALOV, A.V.

Some characteristics of respiratory infections of adnovirus
etiology in adults. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:66-68 Ja '66
(MIRA 19:2)

ABRAMOVICH, L.I.

Practice of using geophysical methods in prospecting for gold
in northern Kazakhstan. Mat.po geol.i pol.iskop.TSentr.Kazakh.
no.2:62-68 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Kazakhstan--Gold ores)
(Kazakhstan--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ACC NR:

AR6032147

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/006/D011/D012

AUTHOR: Abramovich, L. I.

TITLE: Use of geophysical methods in gold ore prospecting and surveying in Northern Kazakhstan

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6D83

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. issled. v Kazakhstane. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1965, 158-168

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, prospecting, electric prospecting, electric surface prospecting/Northern Kazakhstan, Krykkuduk

ABSTRACT: Quartz-veined type deposits are of major industrial importance in Northern Kazakhstan. Another industrial type of deposit is related to zones of intense schist formations and subsequent silification of rocks containing impregnations of pyrite with gold. The main criteria for specifying the areas promising from the standpoint of gold prospecting are the following. In the majority of cases, the deposits gravitate toward the granodioritic intrusions of the Krykkuduk complex which are mapped by an increase in the magnetic field intensity and typical drop in

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UDC: 550.830(574)

ACC NR: AR6032147

gravity. The ore fields are directly localized within zones of reduced magnetic fields which correspond to regions with highly developed sedimentary formations. As a rule, gold deposits are located on the edge sections of block uplifts of beds bounded by large tectonic dislocations. In the gravity field this corresponds to transition zones from gravitational minima to gravitational maxima. The participation of geophysics in the prospecting of ore fields proved quite effective. In 1962, experimental work was carried out to determine the resolving power of a number of surface and borehole modifications of electric prospecting (method of induced polarization, method of induced polarization charge from a borehole, method of submerged electrodes and charge method). The natural field method was carried out in two variants—the surface variant and the borehole variant. The first results of these operations showed the effectiveness of borehole methods of geophysics in the prospecting of gold deposits in the Northern Kazakhstan territory. Seven illustrations. Bibliography of 5 titles. Yu. Kaznacheyeva. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 08/

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, L.M.; KHANNANOV, T.M.; ABRAMOVICH, L.K.

Synthesis of monosubstituted 2-nitroalkyl ethers of ethylene
glycol. Trudy KKHTI no.30:92-95 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

KOZLOV, L.M.; BURMISTROV, V.I.; ABRAMOVICH, L.K.

Nitroalkyd resins. Report No.4: Polynitroesters based on
terephthalic and isophthalic acids. Trudy KKHTI no.30:148-154
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

KOZLOV, L.M.; BURMISTROV, V.I.; KHANNANOVA, M.N.; ABRAMOVICH, L.K.;
SHARNINA, A.P.; BOGDANOV, B.L.

Nitroalkyd resins. Report No.6: Condensation polymerization of
nitrodiols and nitrotriols with oxalic, malonic, and succinic acids.
Trudy KKHTI no.30:161-169 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

ABRAMOVICH, L.S.

Water chestnuts in Carpathian area ponds. Priroda 50 no.6:113-114
Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. L'vovskaya opytnaya stantsiya rybovodstva.
(Carpathian Mountain region—Water chestnut)

ABRAMOVICH, L.S.

Electric contact device for checking the curvature of long thin
axles. Izv. tekhn. no.10:18-19 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SAVINTSEV, P.A.; ABRAMOVICH, L.Ye.

Wearing of crystals and surface energy of eutectic
KCl - K_2CrO_4 and Bi - Sn systems with mutual grinding with
an abrasive powder. Izv.TPI 86:224-230 '58.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Crystallography) (Systems(Chemistry))

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; ABRAMOVICH, L.Yu.

Expulsion method for the removal of gas. Trudy VNIGRI no.7:240-244
'56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Geochemical prospecting)

Abramovich L. Yu.
AUTHORS: Turkel'taub, N. M., Abramovich, L. Yu. 75-1-6/26
TITLE: The Use of a Mass Spectrometer for the Determination of the Separation Efficiency of Chromathermographic Apparatus
(Primeneniye mass-spektrometra dlya vyyasneniya razdelitel'noy sposobnosti khromatograficheskikh priborov)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1959, Vol. 13, Nr 1, pp. 43-47 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Chromathermographic apparatus are widely used in industry and scientific research work for gas analysis. In connection with this it is important to be able to investigate, with the aid of an independent method, the purity of the fractions obtained by the separation of gas mixtures in a chromathermographic manner. For this purpose the authors used a mass spectrometer of the type MC-2, as it possesses high sensitivity. The authors investigated fractions obtained by the separation of gas mixtures with the aid of the chromathermographs no. 4, no. 5 and a universal chromathermograph. In the chromathermograph no. 5 air serves as developer. The concentration of the substances behind the layer of the
Card 1/4

The Use of a Mass Spectrometer for the Determination of the
Separation Efficiency of Chromathermographic Apparatus

75-1-6/26

adsorbent are continuously determined with the aid of an instrument that measures the conduction of heat. In the chromathermograph no. 4 carbon dioxide serves as developer. The quantities of non-absorbed substances are visually measured in an azotometer filled with a 40 % potash lye. The chromathermographic universal apparatus is based on the simultaneous use of chromathermography and the distribution- and generating chromatography. On that occasion air serves as developer, and a device based on the measurement of the conduction of heat or the heat effect of combustion serves as fixative. Mixtures of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons were chromathermographically separated. The time of the elimination of the individual components, i. e. the obtained volumes under standard conditions, were measured. The fractions were then investigated in the mass spectrometer as to their purity. In order to guarantee a uniform work of the mass spectrometer, several mass spectra were taken as calibration spectra for control. The mass-spectrometric analysis of the fractions obtained by the separation of gas mixtures in chromathermographic apparatus showed that in the chromathermograph no. 4 a complete separation of

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The Use of a Mass-Spectrometer for the Determination of the
Separation Efficiency of Chromathermographic Apparatus

75-1-6/26

saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons is possible. In the chromathermograph no. 5 it is moreover possible to separate nitrogen dioxide N_2O from hydrocarbons. In the universal-chromathermographic apparatus finally the separation of the isomers of butane is also possible. The results show that the mass spectrometer of the type MC-2 can be successfully used for the periodic control of the completeness of the separations of complicated gas mixtures in a chromathermographic way. The mass spectrometer is also suitable for the selection of optimum working conditions in chromathermographic devices. The method of working the mass spectrometer and the obtained results of analysis are described in detail. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geology
and Petroleum Prospecting (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut,
Moskva)

Card 3/4

The Use of a Mass Spectrometer for the Determination of the
Separation Efficiency of Chromathermographic Apparatus

72-1-6/26

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Spectrometers - Applications
2. Gases -
Separation - Equipment
3. Chromathermographic
apparatus - Test results
4. Chromathermographic
apparatus - Applications

Card 4/4

L 13041-63

EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

Ps-4/Pr-4

WW/WH/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3001342

S/0057/63/033/006/0762/0766

66

AUTHOR: Abramovich, L. Yu. /

64

TITLE: Arc-back to graphite and steel under droplet-free conditions

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 6, 1963, 762-766

TOPIC TAGS: arc-back, flashback, mercury rectifiers

ABSTRACT: It was shown by N. A. Neretina (ZhTF, 31, 1138, 1961) that arc-backs or backfires in droplet-free Hg vapor depend on the anode material: whereas in the case of graphite backfires occur with varying probability in the form of an arc discharge, in the case of steel backfires occur at a certain critical back voltage and are reminiscent of a high-voltage discharge. The present paper gives the results of quantitative comparison of the properties of graphite and steel from the standpoint of stability with respect to arc-backs. The experiments were performed using a pulsed circuit (K. H. Kingdon and E. J. Lawton, Gen. Electric Review, 42, 474, 1939) and glass mercury-cathode rectifier tubes. Curves characterizing the probability for backfire to graphite in the form of an arc discharge and to steel in the form of a non-self-sustaining high-voltage discharge as a function of the back voltage for different Hg vapor pressures are presented. Flashbacks to graphite occur at a consistently lower voltage and the probability

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2

varies with the voltage, whereas for steel there is a critical voltage. Occasional arc-type backfires to steel are observed and appear to be associated with contamination of the surface. High-voltage type flashbacks to graphite can also be observed, primarily under conditions when the probability for arc-discharge backfires, which occur at lower back voltages, is reduced (for example, upon introduction of hydrogen into the gap space). The relative positions of the flashback probability versus back voltage curves for graphite and steel in the presence of Hg droplets are interchanged, and steel becomes less flashback stable than graphite. "The work was carried out under the supervision of Prof. B. N. Klyarfel'd, to whom the author is deeply grateful." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina,
Moscow (All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Oct62

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 28477-66 EPF(n)-2/ENT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/END(t)/ETI IJP(e) AT/ES/JD
ACC NR: AP6013127 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/004/0714/0719

AUTHOR: Abramovich, L.Yu.; Klyarfel'd, B.N.; Nastich, Yu. N.

ORG: All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V.I.Lenin, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: A supordense hollow cathode glow discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 4, 1966, 714-719

TOPIC TAGS: glow discharge, hydrogen, helium, neon, argon, current density, gas discharge, gas discharge plasma

ABSTRACT: During investigation of hollow cathode glow discharges in H₂, Hg, Ne, and Ar at pressures from 0.05 to 1 mm Hg the authors discovered a new type of glow discharge which they call "supordense" and in which the cathode current density can reach 50 A/cm². Both cylindrical and cup-shaped cathodes were employed, the diameters and lengths (or depths) of at least some of which were of the order of 5 cm. The discharges were pulsed (pulse length, 80-100 μsec) to avoid excessive heating. Transition from the dense glow discharge (the terminology is that of B.N.Klyarfel'd, L.G.Guseva, and A.S.Pokrovskaya-Soboleva (ZhTF, 35, 704, 1966 /see Abstract AP6013126/)) to the supordense discharge was signalled by a sharp drop of the electrode potential and increase of the current. In spite of the low potentials and high currents (typical values are 1000 A at 300 V) and the low negative resistance of the order of ~ 0.1 ohm, these

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UDC: 537.525

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ACC NR: AP6013127

discharges were definitely not arcs; the cathode glow evenly covered the whole surface of the hollow cathode, and transition to the arc discharge was marked by the appearance of cathode spots accompanied by further decrease of the potential and increase of the current. It has not been possible to obtain superdense glow discharges with plane electrodes. Photographs of the interior of the cylindrical cathode showed that during the superdense discharge there is a several millimeter thick layer next to the cathode surface within which the plasma glows more brightly than in the remainder of the region within the cathode. It is concluded that the cathode fall region is very thin (< 0.01 cm) and that the ratio of the number of ions leaving the bright luminous region in the direction of the cathode to the number of electrons entering it is several units, which exceeds the value of the corresponding ratio in ordinary glow discharges by two orders of magnitude. The cathode current density attainable in a superdense glow discharge is limited by the appearance of cathode spots and transition to an arc discharge. It is suggested that higher current densities might be achieved by carefully cleaning the cathode surface. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 24Aug65 ORIG. REF: 003 OTH REF: 003

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KASUMOV, K.F.[deceased]; ABRAMOVICH, M., akademik, red.

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[Hydrocarbon gases in Tertiary sediments in eastern
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gazy tretichnykh otlozhenii Vostochnogo Azerbaidzhana;
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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh

Problema migratsii nefiti i formirovaniya neftyanykh i gazovykh skopleniy; materialy L'vovskoy diskussii 8-12 maya 1957 g. (Problem of Oil Migration and the Formation of Oil and Gas Accumulations; Materials of the Discussion Held in L'vov, May 8-12, 1957) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 422 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Eds.: V. B. Porfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and I. O. Brod, Professor; Exec. Ed.: P. R. Yershov; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina; Editorial Board: I.O. Brod, Professor, N.R. Ladyzhenskiy, and V.B. Porfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for a wide range of geologists and research workers interested in oil problems.

COVERAGE: Articles contained in this book deal with the problems of migration and accumulation of oil and gas. These problems were

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discussed in May 1957 at L'vov State University im. I. Franko at a meeting organized jointly by the Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Department of Geology and Oil Exploration of the L'vov Polytechnic Institute, and the L'vov Geological Society. Theories on the origin of petroleum deposits and the conditions surrounding their occurrence are treated. There are 327 references: 232 Soviet, 86 English, 5 French, and 4 German.

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